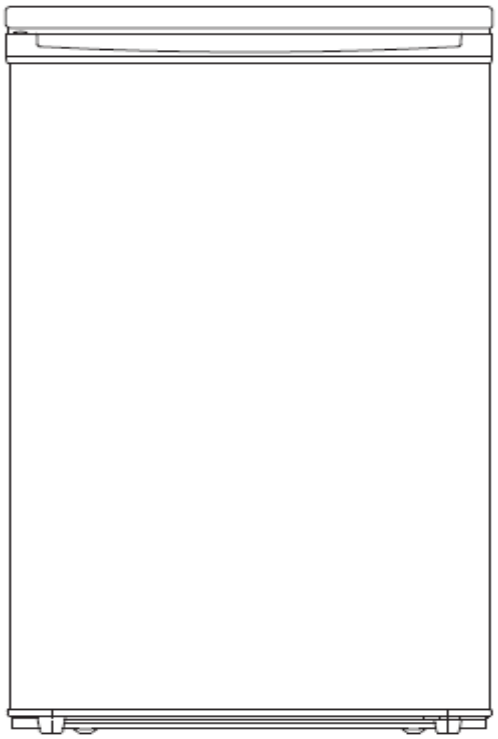
Hisense

REFRIGERATOR

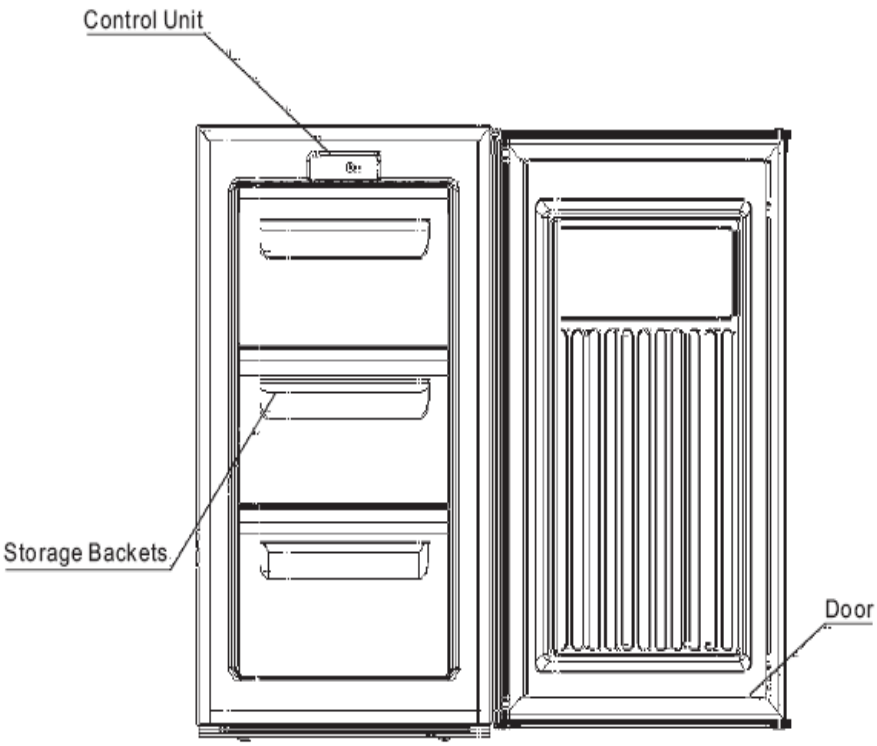
Service manual

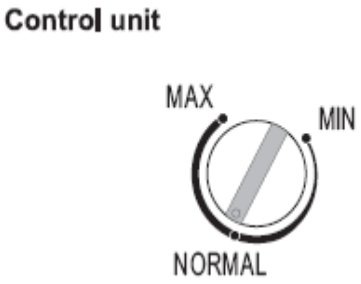
MODEL:RS-09DC4S*（BD-65）



NOTE: This is a basic model.the shape and specification of refrigerator is subject to change.

PARTS INENTIFICATION

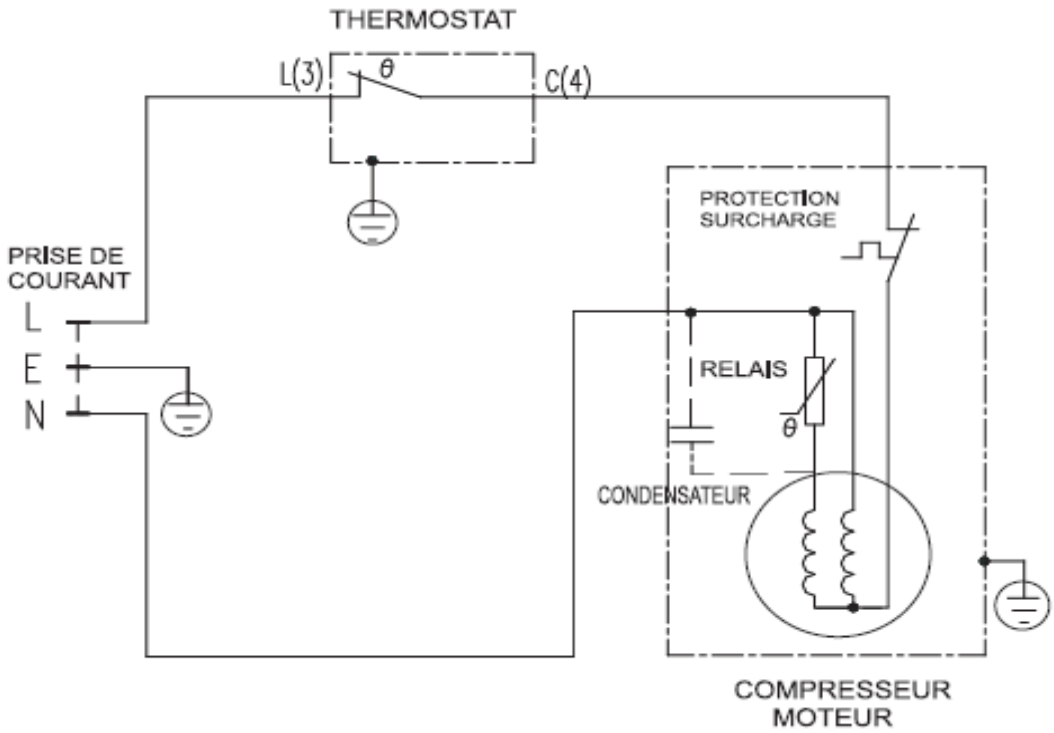




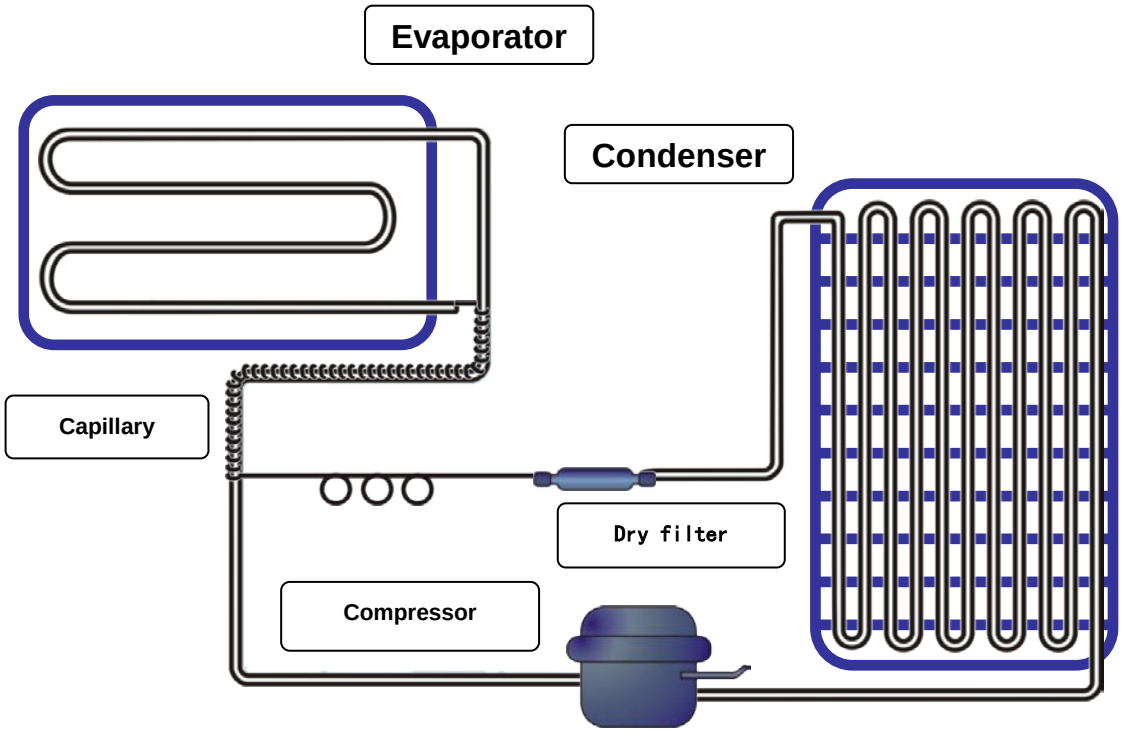
NOTE:

This figure is only a sketch Of the Refrigerator, and the actual Products may differ from it.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

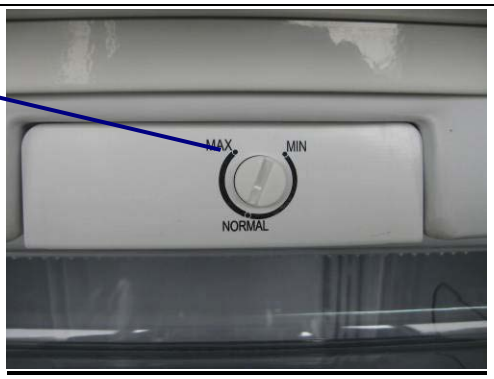


COOLING DIAGRAM



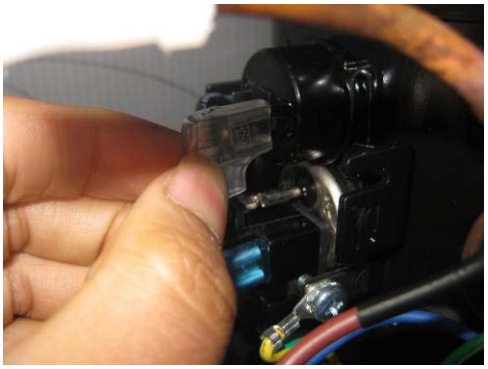
The guide for Disassembly Common parts of Refrigerator

◆ **The instruction of replacing thermostat.**

The location of the thermostat		
remove screws of top cover		

Unplug the connecting wire		
Take out the thermostat		

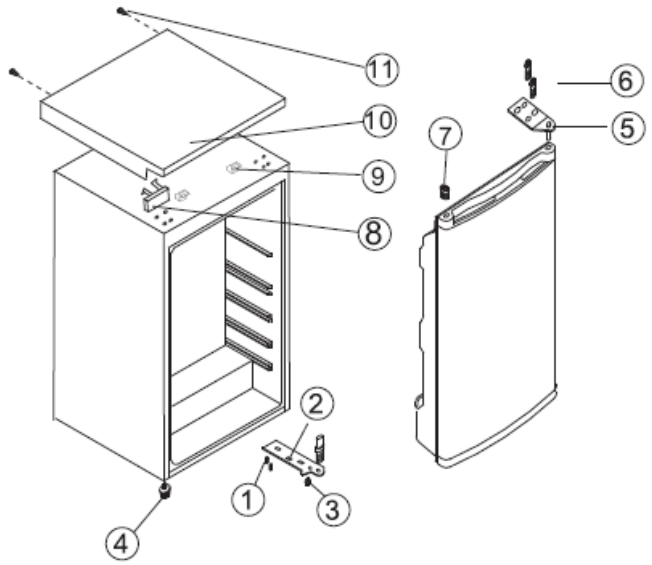
◆ **The instruction of replacing PTC Starting relay and Overload protector.**

Take down Spring tap and Cover.		
Unplug the connecting wire		
Take out the PTC Starting relay and Overload protector		

Door Reversal

The side at which the door opens can be changed from the left side to the right side (as supplied), if the installation site requires.

Warning!
When changing the side at which the door opens, the appliance must not be connected to the mains. Remove plug from the mains beforehand.



① Screw
② Low Hinge
③ Upper Hinge
④ Adjustable Low Foot
⑤ Adjustable High Foot
⑥ Screw Bolt
⑦ Plug
⑧ Decoration Block
⑨ The block of the top cover
⑩ Top Cover Plate
⑪ Screw nail

1.Remove the screw nails (11).
2.Keep the door open, raise the end of the top cover, push it(10) frontad and take it off from the block(9) of the top cover, then move the bottom block(8).
3.Remove the two screws blot (6) that connect the upper hinge (5) on the right side of the cabinet top.
4.Carefully lift the door and place it on a padded surface to prevent scratching.
5.Remove the plug (7) and transfer it to the uncovered hole on the right side of the unit. Be sure to press the button firmly into the hole.
6.Remove the two screws(6) that hold the lower hinge (2) on the right side of the unit.
7.Remove the screw-type leveling front leg (4) and transfer it to the right side as shown in the adjacent figure.
8.Set the door into it's new place making sure the pin enters the bushing at the lower frame section (hole).
9.Secure the upper hinge (5) previously removed in step 3 on the left side of the unit. Make sure the pin enters the bushing on the upper frame section (hole).
10.Loosely secure the lower left hinge (2) and do not tighten the bolts until the door is in the closed position and leveled.
11.Insert the plug (7) on the uncovered holes (right side).
12.Fix the decoration block(8)in the right of the top cover plate(10).
13.Keep the door open, raise the end of the top cover, pull it(10) backwards to hitch the block(9).
14.After the assembly of the top cover, close the door, fix the top cover(10) with the screw(11).

TROUBLESHOOTING

◆ **The common problem judging method**

Problem	Cause
Refrigerator can't start	1.1 Is the power cord connecting well? 1.2 Is the power voltage too low? 1.3 Is the ambient temperature too low? 1.4 Is the circuit on power? 1.5 Is there some default in compressor 1.6 Is the refrigeration system blocked by ice or dirty, please stop the unit and restart after 10 minutes to see if the compressor can start.
Weak cooling effects	2.1 Is there any heat source around the refrigerator? 2.2 Is there enough space around the refrigerator for rejection of heat? 2.3 Is the setting of the temperature appropriate? 2.4 Is there too much food or overheating food in it? 2.5 Does the door open frequently? 2.6 Is the door completely closed? 2.7 Does the gasket destroyed or distort? 2.8 Does the gas leak?
The unit can not stop running	3.1 Is there any heat source around the refrigerator? 3.2 Is there enough space around the refrigerator for rejection of heat? 3.3 Is the setting of the temperature appropriate? 3.4 Is there too much food or overheating food in it? 3.5 Does the door open frequently? 3.6 Is the door completely closed? 3.7 Does the gasket destroyed or distort? 3.8 Is the thermostat good operation? 3.9 Does the gas leak?
Ice up in the freezing chamber	4.1 Is the setting of the temperature appropriate? 4.2 Is there multi-moisture food and too close to the back wall of the refrigerator? 4.3 Is the ambient temperature too low? 4.4 Is the electric parts on good condition, specially the thermostat wich will cause the unit non-stopping
Abnormal noise	5.1 Is the refrigerator stably placed? 5.2 Does the refrigerator bump other objects? 5.3 Whether the internal accessory of the refrigerator is in the right place. 5.4 Whether the water plate of compressor is fall from the unit. 5.5 Does the tube of the refrigeration system bump each other? 5.6 The noise sound likes Water flow inside the refrigerator, in fact,it is normal, which is caused both when refrigerator start and shut-down; in addition, frost-dissolving causes this sound, too, which is a normal phenomenon. 5.7 There will be a cracking sound in the cabinet ,when the cabinet or cabinet accessory contracting or expanding, this sound will be made, which is normal. 5.8 The motor operation sound in the compressor is appears to be louder at night or begin starting. which is a normal phenomenon; also the uneven placing would lead to too much running noise.
There is a peculiar smell in the units	6.1 Is the food with special smell sealed tight? 6.2 Does it have long time storing food or degenerated food? 6.3 Whether the internal cabinet needs cleaning.
the forefront or the middle cabinet heats	7.1 As fridge Anti-condensation tube is placed here and caused the above phenomenon, which is normal.

Refrigerator's two sides or the back heat	8.1 As condensation tube is placed here and caused the above phenomenon, which is normal.
the cabinet surface condensation	9.1 Air humidity is too large.

◆ The solution for the common problem.

1.Cooling is not enough good (Many reasons might cause that cooling not enough good, as blow :)		
Reason	analysis	Solutions
1) Leakage of Gas	If some gas leaked unit will work not well. Phenomenon of failure: a. lower pressure of liquid cycle system b. high temperature of copper tube of discharging gas, hand feels very hot. C. much noise, sounds like "ZZZZZ", comes from outlet of capillary. d. the temperature fell down very slowly.	First find out the point of leaking on tube, and then sealed it, vacuuming it, finally recharge with Gas. Note: If you find oil on somewhere, it is possible that leakage point is there.
2) The quantity of Gas is too much	If too much Gas was charged into the cycle system, the extra gas will occupy some space of evaporator, so that the area of heat exchange becomes less, unit will work not well. Phenomenon of failure: a, higher pressure of liquid cycle system than norm. b, higher temperature of condenser. c, larger electric current of compressor d, there maybe ice on the suction tube. e, when gas is too much, some gas liquid might goes back into compressor, compressor will be damaged by liquid.	First stop unit for several minutes, and then open charging tube, discharge all of gas. Change a new filter, and then recharge gas, finally sealed the system.
3) There is air in the liquid cycle system	The air in system will cause lower efficiency of cooling. Phenomenon of failure: a, higher pressure of liquid cycle system than norm, but the pressure is not over the limit. b, higher temperature of discharging tube. C, much noise	First stop unit for several minutes, and then open charging tube, discharge all of gas. Change a new filter, and then recharge gas, finally sealed the system.
4)Low working efficiency of compressor	General when a compressor works for many years, some parts of compressor were wear, so that compressor discharge less gas out, unit does not work strongly. Phenomenon of failure: a, lower pressure of discharging, check the pressure of system with pressure meter to	Change a new compressor.

	see if it is normal. b, higher temperature of compressor surface. C, cut off the discharging tube, to see if you can block the gas coming out of the tube when compressor is working.	
5) There is something that blocked the liquid cycle system	Some time there is something blocked the filter of liquid cycle system, so that unit is not cold. Phenomenon of failure: a, lower pressure of discharging b, lower temperature of discharging.	Change a new filter

2.NO COOL

(Popular failure reasons are below):

Reason	analysis	Solutions:
1) Leakage of gas	Phenomenon of failure: a, leaking fast b, leaking slowly c, no voice of liquid flowing d, cut off charging tube, no gas goes out.	First find out the point of leaking on tube, and then sealed it, vacuuming it, finally recharge with gas. Note： If you find oil on somewhere, it is possible that leakage point is there.
2)There is some thing that blocked the liquid cycle system	A, Ice blocking Sometime because unknown reason water comes into liquid cycle system, the capillary will be blocked by water after unit runs for period of time. Phenomenon of failure: The unit works well in the inception, after period of time the ice appears in the capillary and becomes more and more, till blocks the hole of capillary completely. In the moment you can find the ice on the evaporator defrosts. The noise of liquid flow disappears. The pressure of absorbing becomes negative. The phenomenon above will appear again and again. The way to check ice blocking: Warm the capillary with a hot towel, after a while the ice in the capillary melt, you can hear a sound of gas flow comes from the capillary abruptly. The pressure of absorbing becomes higher. It is Ice blocking.	First stop unit for several minutes, and then open charging tube, discharge all of gas. Blow the cycle system with gas of nitrogen, and then recharge Gas, finally sealed the system.

	B, there is offal block the capillary Phenomenon of failure: If the capillary is blocked by something such as offal etc., the sound of liquid flow disappears. The ice on the evaporator defrosts The pressure of absorbing becomes negative. Higher temperature of discharging tube The way to check offal blocking: If you warm capillary with the way of checking ice blocking, there is no change. It must be offal blocking.	First stop unit for several minutes, and then open charging tube, discharge all of gas. Blow the cycle system with gas of nitrogen. Change a new capillary and filter, and then recharge Gas, finally sealed the system.
COMPRESSOR NEVER STOPS：		
Reason		Solutions
1)The setting temperature is not reasonable.		Readjust the temperature setting.
2) the sensor is bad.		Replace the sensor.
3)Seal of door is damaged.		Replace the gasket
4)Too much food in the refrigerator		Please put the food properly.
5)Wind door is broken.		Replace wind door.
6)Fan motor is broken.		Replace fan motor

Note:

- Before doing these operations above, disconnect the main power supply. Failure to do so could result in electrical shock or personal injury.
- In case of any detailed technical information please check with the technical specifications.

◆announcements of Maintenance operation safety

In order to you can safely overhaul the operation must comply with the following, the matters needing attention:

1、Notes:

- The refrigerator maintenance should pay attention to the nearby fireworks, especially in the use of gas tools for after welding, must first will gas flame, can other repair, refrigerant because of flame, the spark and capacitor later produce poisonous gas；
- Never in the poor ventilation and airtight room within the welding；
- Emission refrigerant, be sure to make the room is well ventilated；
- Cut off the compressor muffler and exhaust pipe, attention shall be paid to the surplus within the cold media and internal pressure

2、Unplugged the attaching plug:

- Will the refrigerator for repair, must first pull out the power plug, assure maintenance safety。

3、Prevent to electric shock:

- Usually for repair shall first will cut off power supply. If must be energized check circuit, should be careful to get an electric shock, do not touch charged area. Maintenance if discover the wire aging, should change in time。

4、The correct use of spare parts:

- Maintenance of the need to replace parts of the same model, must be the parts (repairing parts listed in the table), do not get optional change other models or other brand of spare parts, the more don't maintain spare parts, avoid p other accidents。

5. The correct use of maintenance tools:

- Maintenance must use the proper maintenance tools. Improper use tools may cause bad contact or fastening rickety and accidents。

6. Wire connection:

- Reconnecting first must weld, or use connected terminals, and insulation tape sealing, ensure good contacts。

7. Insulation testing:

- after the maintenance assembly, the insulation resistance testing must use a multimeter to confirm insulation resistance, up to 1 M Ω above, can electrify operation。

8. Grounding check:

- After repair must use a multimeter fortesting grounding resistance , confirm for the grounding resistance is less than 0.15 Ω,namely,grounding is good.if grounding bad or incomplete, should be handled in time, ensure complete, good, reliable grounding。

9. Pay attention to the child:

- The refrigerator for repair, attention shall be paid to prevent children from near, lest produce risk。

10. Clean:

After the maintenance the refrigerator is necessary to clean, and inform the users